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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

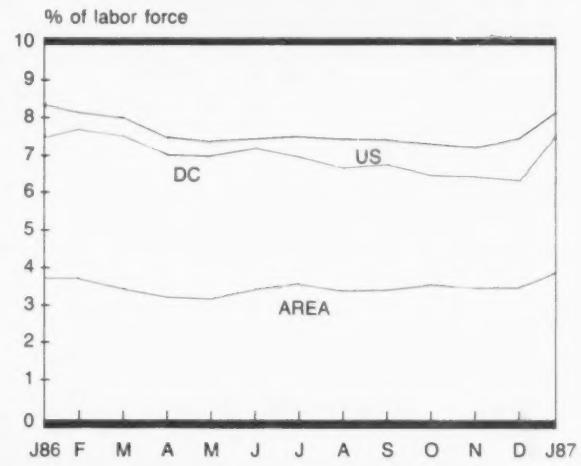
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1987 MARCH 1987

Economy Makes Seasonal Adjustment In January—Unemployment Rate Up to 8.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES JANUARY 1986 TO 1987



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Between December of 1986 and January of this year, the District's unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage point to reflect seasonal employment patterns for the month as holiday employment ended. In January, 3,800 fewer District residents were employed with most of the decline traceable to layoffs in the District's retail trade sector. Almost half of the laid-off workers withdrew from the labor force to pursue other activities, as January registered 1,700 fewer District residents working or actively seeking work. As a result of the seasonal declines, 2,000 additional residents were added to the jobless roles and the unemployment rate increased from 7.3 percent in December to 8.0 percent in January.

From a historical perspective, the unemployment rate in January for the past thirteen years has averaged 8.8 percent. So this year's rate

JOB SERVICE

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you, the employer.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE *Department of Employment Services*

of 8.0 percent is significantly below the long term trend for the month. In only two of the 13 years did the rate decline between December and January, however, this year's increase of 0.7 percentage point was slightly higher than the average 13-year movement of 0.5 percent. Still, this year's January unemployment rate is the lowest for the month in the past six years, or since January 1981 when the rate was 7.7 percent.

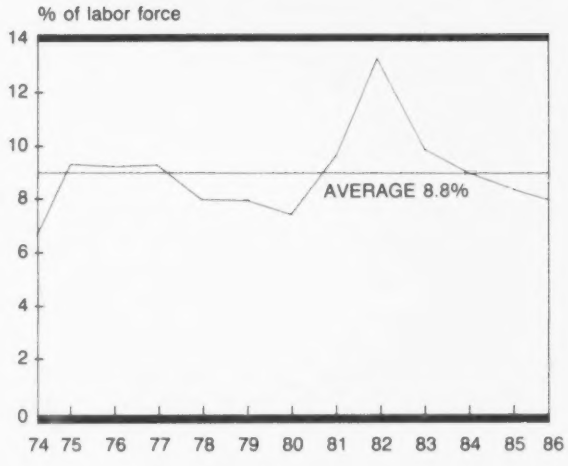
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING JANUARY 1987[a]

	January[b] 1987	December[c] 1986	January 1986	December 1985	Net Change From December 1986	Net Change From January 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	326,700	328,400	321,300	327,700	- 1,700	5,400
Total Employed	300,600	304,400	295,000	301,100	- 3,800	5,600
Total Unemployment	26,100	24,100	26,400	26,600	2,000	- 300
Unemployment Rate[d]	8.0	7.3	8.2	8.1	0.7	- 0.2
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,713,200	1,746,800	1,647,500	1,699,900	- 33,600	65,700
Total Employed	1,661,600	1,697,400	1,600,800	1,652,000	- 35,800	60,800
Total Unemployed	51,600	49,400	46,600	48,000	2,200	5,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,900	2,075,200	1,968,800	2,027,600	- 35,300	71,100
Total Employed	1,962,200	2,001,800	1,895,800	1,953,100	- 39,600	66,400
Total Unemployed	77,700	73,500	73,000	74,600	4,200	4,700
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.3	0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cites of Alexandria, Fairfaix, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1974 TO 1987



The most encouraging statistics are the over-the-year (January 1986 verses January 1987) comparision in employment. Compared to last year, there are 5,600 more District residents working then at the same time last year and 300 fewer counted among the jobless. As a result, the unemployment rate has declined from 8.2 percent in January 1986 to 8.0 percent this year.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Large seasonal movements were also the case in both the Suburbs and the Area. Over the month, the number of Suburban and Area workers declined significantly—by 35,800 in the Suburbs and 39,600 in the Area. In the Suburbs, the vast majority of laid-off seasonal workers (94 percent) withdrew from active labor force participation to return to school or pursue other non-work activities. As a result, the increase in the number of jobless suburbanites (2,200) was relatively small when compared to the large number (35,800) of people who were laid off. Still the suburban unemployment rate increased slightly (0.2 percentage point). Mirroring both the activities in the District and the suburbs, the Area recorded a large decline in both employment and labor force participation resulting in a slight (0.3 percentage point) increase in the rate of unemployment.

Over the year (January 1986 to January 1987), the Washington Area added 66,400 new workers—a healthy 3.5 percent increase. Ninety-two percent of these new workers lived in the Suburbs, even though suburbanites in January comprised only 84 percent of the Area's total labor force. Thus, District workers have not gotten their full share of the new jobs being created by the regional economy, which helps explain the full 5 percentage points differential between the Suburban and District unemployment rates.

In January, the national unadjusted unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 7.3 per-

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Jan.[a] 1987	Dec.[b] 1986	Jan. 1986
District	8.0	7.3	8.2
Calvert Co.	5.6	3.8	5.1
Frederick Co.	5.0	3.1	4.8
Prince Georges Co.	3.8	3.0	3.4
Alexandria	3.3	3.1	3.4
Charles Co.	3.3	2.5	2.9
Stafford Co.	2.9	2.6	3.2
Arlington Co.	2.8	2.2	2.9
Montgomery Co.	2.7	2.1	2.4
Fairfax City	2.5	2.2	2.5
Manassas	2.5	2.0	2.9
Falls Church	2.4	1.8	3.5
Prince William Co.	2.4	2.2	2.7
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.2	2.5
Manassas Park	2.0	1.8	1.9
Loudoun Co.	2.0	1.8	2.6

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

cent, the same as a year ago. Thus for the Nation, the District, and the Washington Area, the rate of unemployment is little changed from the same period last year.

NOTE: The estimates in this edition of the Area Labor Summary for the status of the civilian labor force are based on new 1986 benchmarks and revised benchmarks for 1985. Thus, the data will differ from previously published estimates.

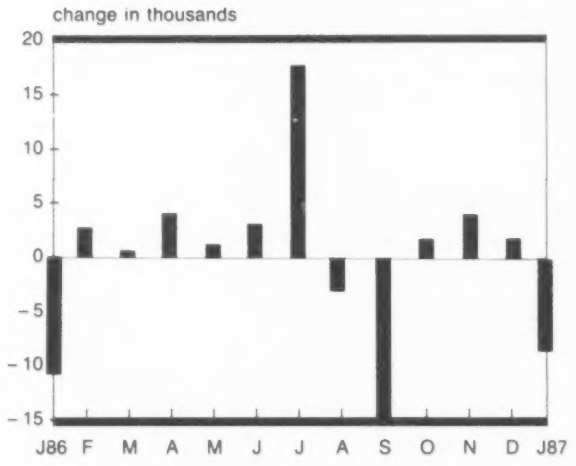
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,923 in January 1987—down by 359 from December. In January, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers comprised the largest group of claimants in January at 24.9 percent. This was followed by clerical and sales workers comprising 23.4 percent and was closely followed by professional, managerial, and technical workers comprising another 23.3 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.3 weeks for all claimants down from 10.2 weeks in December. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.6 weeks to 9.0 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.5 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In January 1986, the average duration for males was 8.2 weeks and 9.5 weeks for females.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District declined seasonally by 9,200 between December 1986 and January of this year. This anticipated decrease reflects primarily the layoff of temporary workers hired for the holidays. The industries most impacted by these layoffs were Wholesale/Retail Trade and Services which accounted for 78 percent of the total decline with individual declines of 3,600 jobs each. Losses were noted throughout the Retail Trade industry, while the loss in Services was concentrated primarily in Business Services (2,400 jobs) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (1,300 jobs). The decline in Construction (600 jobs) was also seasonally induced with this industry being impacted by weather conditions. Elsewhere in the private sector, a slight loss was recorded in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (200 jobs), while the only gain was registered in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (100 jobs). The loss in Federal employment was due to a large extent to layoffs in seasonally affected operations, such as the postal service and military exchanges.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE DISTRICT
JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987



Over the year (January 1986 to January 1987), employment in the District rose by 9,300 jobs. Private sector growth was entirely responsible for the yearly gain adding 13,600 new jobs to the economy. The Services industry was the growth leader with 9,700 jobs distributed over Business Services (2,800 jobs), Legal Services (2,100 jobs), Health Services (1,600 jobs), Hotels (1,500 jobs) and Other Services (1,400

Continued on page 6

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986
TOTAL	**637.8**	**647.0**	**628.5**	**2,001.2**	**2,039.0**	**1,926.1**
Total Private Sector	**376.0**	**384.0**	**362.4**	**1,448.3**	**1,479.2**	**1,372.8**
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.6**	**15.0**	**85.5**	**86.1**	**84.0**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	42.6	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.6	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.1	16.5	16.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.7	43.5	42.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.3	5.2
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.5	31.1	30.9	30.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.3	7.3	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	4.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.7**	**14.3**	**13.2**	**119.7**	**123.7**	**110.7**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.5**	**24.4**	**24.4**	**96.4**	**96.7**	**90.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.8
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	42.5	37.5
All Transportation	9.2	9.3	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.2	15.0	15.5	50.1	49.3	48.5
Trade	**61.7**	**65.3**	**60.4**	**407.3**	**424.9**	**388.1**
Wholesale	8.8	9.0	9.1	74.6	75.1	71.6
Retail	52.9	56.2	51.2	332.6	349.8	316.6
General Merchandise	4.3	5.1	5.0	40.5	46.8	39.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.1	48.0	42.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	37.8	35.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.3	27.8	24.1
Eating & Drinking Places	24.8	26.0	23.8	101.6	104.3	99.3
All Other Retail	23.8	25.1	22.5	80.4	85.0	76.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**36.9**	**37.1**	**35.5**	**117.1**	**117.5**	**109.3**
Banking	7.2	7.4	7.3	21.6	22.0	21.0
All Other	29.7	29.7	28.3	95.5	95.5	88.2

Continued on next page

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 5

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986
Services	**223.6**	**227.2**	**213.9**	**621.5**	**629.3**	**588.9**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.9	15.2	12.4	30.2	32.3	27.9
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	23.7	23.8	22.4
Business Services	47.9	50.3	45.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.3	33.2	31.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.8	23.8	21.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	29.9	30.1	29.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.5	70.4	69.1	567.6	573.2	538.6
Government	**261.8**	**263.0**	**266.1**	**552.9**	**559.8**	**553.3**
Federal Government	210.2	211.0	216.4	353.3	354.8	359.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	199.5	205.0	193.6
D.C. Government	46.5	46.9	44.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

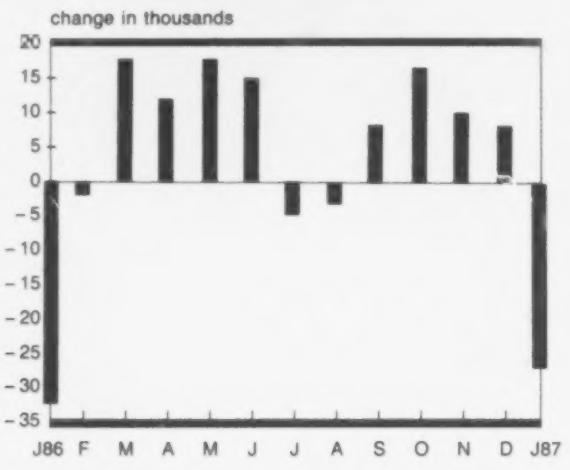
Continued from page 4

jobs). Healthy growth also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,400 jobs) and Trade (1,300 jobs) despite the loss of 700 jobs in General Merchandise Stores resulting in large part from shifts of employment to the suburbs. Other private sector growth was registered in Manufacturing (600 jobs), Construction (500 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (100 jobs). The public sector lost 4,300 jobs over the year resulting from a reduction in Federal Government employment of 6,200 jobs which was partially offset by growth in District Government (1,700 jobs) and Local Government (200 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs declined by 28,600 over the month (December 1986 to January 1987) with eighty percent of the loss concentrated in the private sector. Sixty-one percent of the private sector job loss is attributable to the expected seasonal declines in Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,000 jobs). Services and Construction, the other major contributors to the decline, registered losses of 4,200 jobs and 3,400 jobs, respectively. The public sector recorded a 1.9 percent loss with declines in both State and Local Government (5,100 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987



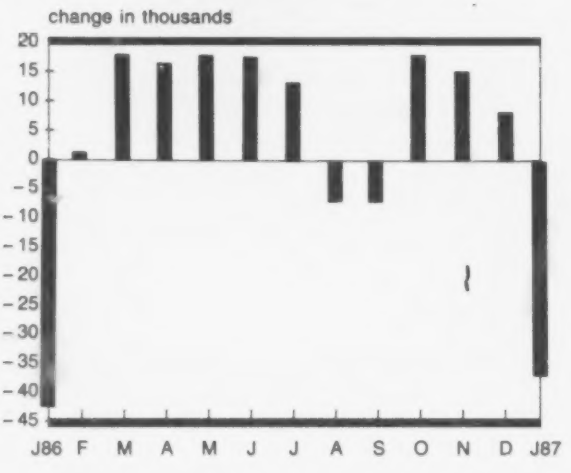
Over the year (January 1986 compared to January 1987), the suburban economy grew at an exceptional rate of 5.1 percent adding 65,800 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 94 percent of this growth with 61,900 jobs. Suburban growth leaders over the long term continue to be Services (22,900 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (17,900 jobs). Sizable gains were also recorded in Construction (8,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,400 jobs). Public sector growth was concentrated solely in State and Local Government (4,400 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area declined 37,800 between December 1986 and January of this year. Eighty-two percent of this monthly decrease was in the private sector. As expected, Trade following the seasonal pattern for the month lost 17,600 jobs with the greatest seasonal decline occurring in General Merchandise Stores (6,300 jobs). Seasonal losses were also affected in Services (7,800 jobs) and Construction (4,000 jobs).

Other private sector losses occurred in Manufacturing (600 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (300 jobs). The public sector lost 6,900 jobs over the month with losses in both the Federal Government (1,500 jobs) and State and Local Government (5,500 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987



Over the year (January 1987 compared to January 1986), the number of Area jobs rose 75,100 for a strong growth of 3.9 percent with eighty-eight percent of the growth occurring in the suburbs. The private sector was solely responsible for Area growth with Services continuing as the growth leader by adding 32,600 new jobs. Wholesale and Retail Trade contributed 19,200 jobs replacing Construction (9,000 jobs) as the second greatest growth source. Combined these three industries accounted for 81 percent of private sector jobs created over the year. Public sector growth in State and Local Government (5,900 jobs) was completely offset by a reduction in Federal Government (6,400 jobs) resulting in a slight loss in the public sector.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

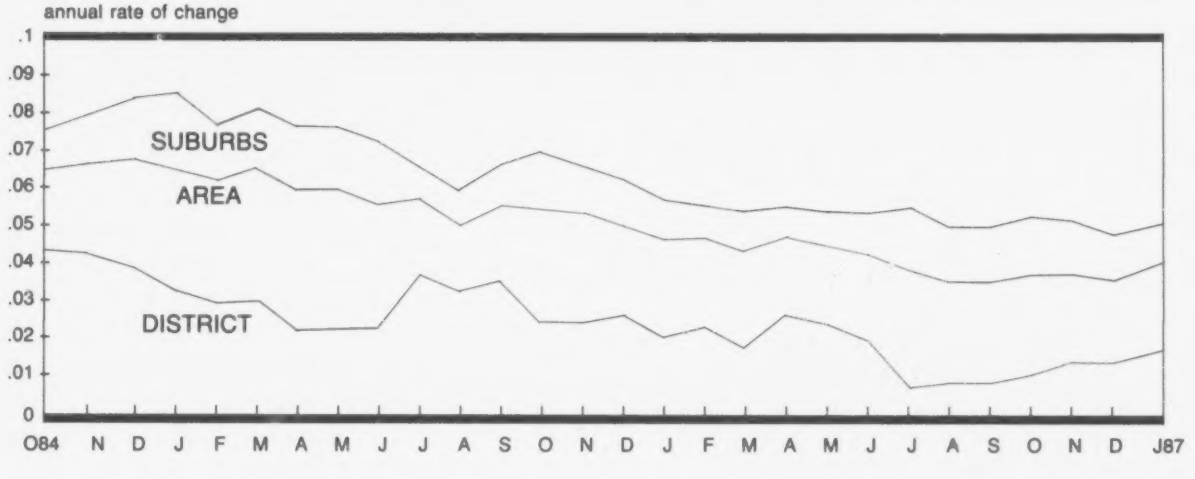
Over the past 27 months (October 1984 to January 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 5.1 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 8 percent in December 1984. Between January of 1986 and January of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 5.1 percent, but below its 27 month long-term average of 6.4 percent.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 27-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 115,800 new jobs produced between January of 1984 and January of 1985 to 75,100 between January 1986 and this past January. Over the past year, 65,800 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,300 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent verses 2.4 percent for the nation).

NOTE: The information in this edition of the Area Labor Summary for Wage and Salary Employment is based on new 1986 benchmarks and revised benchmarks for 1985. Thus, data will differ from previously published estimates.

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH
OCTOBER 1984 TO JANUARY 1987



PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO JANUARY 1987

The Area

Average-27 months	5.1%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1986	3.5%
Current Month	3.9%

The Suburbs

Average-27 months	6.4%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, December 1986	4.7%
Current Month	5.1%

The District

Average-27 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current Month	1.5%

CITY COUNCIL AMENDS YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ACT'S ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

The D.C. City Council has passed an amendment to the Youth Employment Act of 1979, which will result in substantial changes to the Adults with Dependents On-the-Job Training Program.

The amendment lowers the age of eligible participants from 22 to 18 years of age; removes the dependency requirements; reimburses employers based on 50 percent of the prevailing wage in an occupation, as opposed to the previous maximum of $2.50 per hour; and requires employers to hire those who successfully complete the program.

These legislative changes should make more District residents eligible for on-the-job training opportunities that will lead to a full-time permanent job. The changes should also improve the level of jobs offered, since the reimbursement to employers has been raised. This factor will make the program more appealing to both participant and employer.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In December 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 239 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate remains just about the same between November and December. The Retail industry has normally completed their seasonal holiday hiring at this time. This December was no exception, the Area's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 percent, the same as it was for September, October and November. This was the twenty-eighth lowest rate of all 239 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the eighth time in twelve months that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above. The annual average preliminary rate for 1986 is also 3.5 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.5 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of 1986, saw its rate fall from 3.1 to 2.6 percent. A year ago, it was 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a December rate of 5.5 percent—up from the 5.3 percent posted in November. The Baltimore rate seems to be edging up monthly. A year ago, it was 0.4 percentage point less at 5.1 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a December jobless rate of 4.2 percent—down from 4.5 percent the previous month.

States

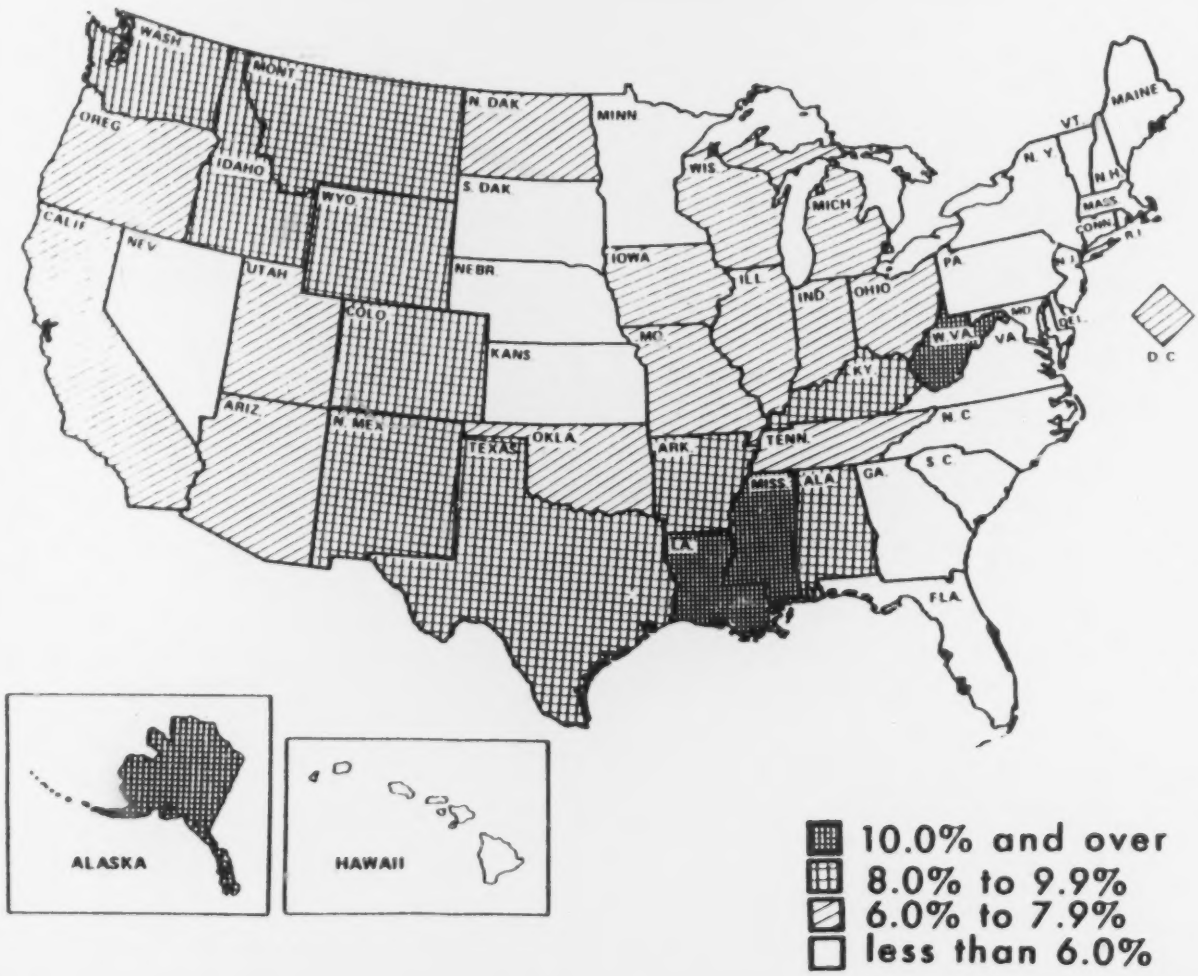
When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 7.9 percent—unchanged from November) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 15th highest jobless rate in

the country. This was up one notch below the 14th spot held in November. Virginia's rate at 4.9 percent was also unchanged from November. Maryland's rate was up from 4.6 percent to 4.7 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 40th, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions.

The lowest December rates were in New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Delaware and Massachusetts (each 3.1 percent), Connecticut (3.5 percent), and New Jersey (3.9 percent). Rates in excess of 10 percent were reported in Louisiana (13.7 percent), West Virginia (12.1 percent), Mississippi (11.7 percent), and Alaska (11.0 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for December, twelve (12) had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.7 percentage points) and Pennsylvania (2.6 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased by 1 percentage point or more over the year in eight states, with the largest occurring in Texas and Louisiana (each 2.4 percentage points) and Mississippi (2.3 percentage points).

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1986



Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District tied with Cincinnati for the tenth highest rate at 7.9 percent. The District's position was up one notch from November. The average jobless rate for all 26 cities was 7.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates over the year, six (6) recorded higher rates and one remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 17.5 percent. On the other hand, Boston at 3.5 percent had the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. Philadelphia reported the second lowest rate at 4.1 percent. There are six (6) cities (Salt Lake City, Columbus, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Boston) with rates at or below the national unemployment rate of 6.3 percent in December. The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (3.1 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.1 percentage points). Both Pittsburgh and Newark reported substantial over-the-year decreases of 2.5 percentage points and 2.4 percentage points, respectively. Salt Lake City at 6.3 percent was unchanged over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

CITY	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985
1. Gary, IN	17.5	18.3
2. New Orleans, LA	10.8	10.0
3. Birmingham, AL	10.6	8.5
4. Houston, TX	10.4	7.3
5. Cleveland, OH	10.4	11.6
6. Dayton, OH	9.6	10.5
7. Detroit, MI	9.0	9.4
8. Buffalo, NY	8.8	9.4
9. Newark, NJ	8.0	10.4
10. **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**	**7.9**	**8.0**
11. Cincinnati, OH	7.9	8.3
12. St. Louis, MO	7.7	8.7
13. Baltimore, MD	7.4	6.7
14. Chicago, IL	7.1	8.6
15. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.5
16. Miami, FL	6.7	8.6
17. Los Angeles, CA	6.7	6.1
18. Atlanta, GA	6.7	7.1
19. New York, NY	6.7	7.1
20. Dallas, TX	6.6	4.9
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	6.3
22. Columbus, OH	5.8	6.4
23. Pittsburgh, PA	5.0	7.5
24. San Francisco, CA	4.9	5.0
25. Philadelphia, PA	4.1	6.0
26. Boston, MA	3.5	4.3

*Preliminary rates.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
(CALL 639-1661)

Hire a Youth This Summer
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SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
January 1987

	January 1987	December 1986	January 1986	% Change From December 1986	% Change From January 1986
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	4,043	3,674	4,678	+ 10.0	- 13.6
Weeks of Unemployment	37,528	39,463	38,838	- 4.9	- 3.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,480	38,103	35,579	- 6.9	- 0.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,916,084	$6,244,213	$5,300,044	- 5.3	+ 11.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$166.74	$163.88	$148.97	+ 1.7	+ 11.9
Number of First Payments	2,463	1,891	2,650	+ 30.2	- 7.1
Number of Final Payments	1,020	997	1,017	+ 2.3	+ 0.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,641	9,719	10,579	+ 9.5	+ 0.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	331	140	166	+136.4	+ 99.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,929	3,076	2,621	- 4.8	+ 11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,793	3,208	2,649	+ 19.3	+ 5.4
Total Benefits Paid	$537,670	$610,706	$455,220	- 12.0	+ 18.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$192.51	$190.37	$171.85	+ 1.1	+ 12.0
Number of First Payments	248	122	120	+103.3	+106.7
Number of Final Payments	100	91	103	+ 9.9	- 2.9
Total Beneficiaries	882	790	738	+ 11.6	+ 19.5
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	39	52	53	- 25.0	- 26.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	494	610	633	- 19.0	- 22.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	397	524	495	- 24.2	- 19.8
Total Benefits Paid	$73,971	$91,332	$85,603	- 19.0	- 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.74	$174.30	$172.94	+ 7.7	+ 8.6
Number of First Payments	41	53	43	- 22.6	- 4.7
Number of Final Payments	24	35	37	- 31.4	- 35.1
Total Beneficiaries	138	146	148	- 5.5	- 6.8
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,413	3,866	4,897	+ 14.1	- 9.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,951	43,149	42,092	- 5.1	- 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,670	41,835	38,723	- 7.6	- 0.1
Total Benefits Paid	$6,527,725	$6,946,251	$5,840,867	- 6.0	+ 11.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$168.81	$166.04	$150.84	- 1.2	+ 8.7
Number of First Payments	2,752	2,066	2,813	+ 1.7	+ 11.9
Number of Final Payments	1,144	1,123	1,157	+ 1.9	- 1.1
Total Beneficiaries	11,661	10,655	11,465	+ 9.4	+ 1.7

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $6.5 million in unemployment compensation benefits (all programs) in January 1987—a drop of 6 percent from last month, but 12 percent above January 1986. The increase from last year was due principally to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount. The January 1986 outlay reflected a mixture of recipients. Those who "carried over" into January qualified on a $206 maximum weekly benefit scale. Those who qualified in January 1986 were on a $250 maximum scale, effective as of January 1986. All recipients in January 1987 reflect the $250 maximum scale, and therefore the average payment was higher ($169 compared to $151 in January 1986).

Initial claims increased 14 percent, reflecting the usual surge of claimants associated with the change of base period for determining monetary eligibility. The increase was not as high, however, as it was for the base period change at the same time last year. The increase at that time was 35 percent, and the previous year it was even greater at 53 percent.

Weeks claimed for benefits fell 5 percent over the month. The number of weeks actually compensated for idleness totaled 38,700, and showed an eight percent decrease from the previous month. First payments increased 33 percent, representing the largest relative monthly change of any measure. An increase here was expected as a result of the monthly rise in initial claims.

The number of initial claims per year has decreased each year from 1983 through 1985. The 1986 claims load showed a modest (3 percent) increase from 1985.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 335.7 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in January. For the 12-month period ending in January, the CPI-U rose 1.4 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.5 percent from November to January. The January level of 337.7 (1967=100) was 1.5 percent higher than in January 1986.

The 0.5 percent advance in the CPI-U from November to January matches the increase in the preceding 2-month period. Higher cost for food and housing were partially offset by lower costs for apparel. The food and beverage index rose 2.0 percent. Prices for grocery store foods rose 3.2 percent, mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh and frozen fish and seafood. The index for food consumed away from home rose 1.1 percent.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, prices seem to be coming in line locally with those nationally. The U.S. City average was up 0.7 percent from November to January while the local CPI-U rose by 0.5 percent. Over the year, both the national and local CPI-Us rose 1.4 percent. Over the two-month period, price increases were just about equal locally and nationally for housing, transportation, medical care, other goods and services, and energy. However, prices dropped more locally than nationally for apparel and upkeep, down 4.1 percent compared to 2.8 percent. Entertainment cost went down by 1.5 percent locally, but posted a 0.3 percent increase nationally. Over the year, price increases were just about equal locally and nationally for housing and energy.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS—CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	JAN. 1987	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	333.1	0.7	1.4
Washington Area	335.7	0.5	1.4
Food & Beverage	330.5	2.0	2.1
Housing	360.4	0.6	2.4
Apparel & Upkeep	227.4	-4.1	4.2
Transportation	304.2	1.2	-3.2
Medical Care	466.6	1.2	5.5
Entertainment	263.4	-1.5	-1.3
Other Goods & Services	359.0	0.6	6.6
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	158.6	2.8	-17.3

a. 1967 = 100, except as noted.
b. June 1978 = 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

However, price increases were higher nationally than locally in 3 categories—food and beverage (4.1 percent compared to 2.1 percent), medical care (7.5 percent compared to 5.5 percent), and entertainment (2.8 percent compared to a loss of 1.3 percent). Price increases were higher locally in apparel and upkeep (4.2 percent compared to 1.0 percent) and for other goods and services (6.6 percent to 5.6 percent). There was a 4.8 percent drop of prices in transportation nationally compared to only a 3.2 percent reduction locally.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1987 increased $2.72. Average Weekly Hours remained the same as last month at

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EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JANUARY 1987

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	407.79	405.07	393.86	38.8	38.8	38.5	10.51	10.44	10.23
Durable Goods	396.37	393.30	355.92	41.9	41.4	40.4	9.46	9.50	8.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	427.82	422.06	348.06	43.7	43.2	40.9	9.79	9.77	8.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	453.36	457.87	367.33	41.9	42.2	41.6	10.82	10.85	8.83
Other Durable Goods	344.03	342.59	348.98	41.4	40.4	39.3	*8.31	8.48	8.88
Non-durable Goods	417.02	416.42	426.51	36.2	36.4	36.8	11.52	11.44	11.59
Food & Kindred Products	438.04	474.02	508.09	37.1	39.7	34.1	11.82	11.94	14.90
Printing & Publishing	439.04	443.58	443.96	34.3	34.9	36.6	12.80	12.71	12.13
Other Non-durable goods	337.41	333.74	299.41	41.4	40.8	39.5	8.15	8.18	7.58

Total Production Workers	January '87	December '86	January '86
	45,000	44,900	37,300

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Area Labor Summary is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Rhoda Wharton, and Gwendolyn Thompson.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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38.8 hours. The Average Hourly Earnings were up 7 cents an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products shows an increase in Average Weekly Earnings of $5.76. Average Weekly Hours rose 2 cents. The increase was due to Overtime being worked.

Food and Kindred Products, because of less Overtime being worked, reflects a decrease of $35.50 in Average Weekly Hours. Weekly Hours were down 2.6 hours. Hourly Earnings decreased 12 cents.

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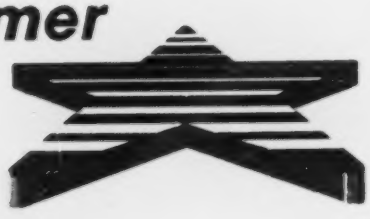

THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM **639-1562**

★★★ Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

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